THE PHILANTHROPIST.

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The public sentiment should be improved and refined, till man, in every situation, becomes the friend of man.

PUBLISHED BY E. BATES.

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.

Private Correspondence—Communicated for the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The following letter is from an American gentleman, of great respectability, to his friend in this City:

"Gibralter, 20th Feb. 1820.

"Long before this reaches you, you will have heard of a revolt in Spain among the troops destined for South America. Since its commencement in the Isla, near Cadiz, there have been so many false reports as to its progress &c. that really, little can be relied on, save what can be seen. At Cadiz they knew nothing of the actual state of affairs outside, and what they hear comes through such doubtful channels that no faith can be given. A man by the name of Quiroga is at the head of it thus far, and his whole force at the Isla, by reports, varies from 6 to 10,000 men. There were hopes entertained that, after it once broke out, there would be corresponding exertions made in other parts of Spain, that would tend immediately to effect the object of the enterprise; but thus far we have no accounts of any other disturbances of a serious nature. This, however, may be accounted for: the government, not being able to bring a sufficient force to crush Quiroga, for they stand in need of all the royal troops stationed in various towns, to put down any attempt that might be made there.

On the 3d inst. a party of Revolutionists from the Isla, of about 2500 men, marched in and took possession of Algiziras opposite Gibralter. They immediately opened its port to the introduction of every thing under moderate duties—provisions free. This lasted, however, but for a few hours, as a small naval force from Cadiz arrived, and cut off all communication. The Revolutionists were commanded by one Riego, a smart, active fellow. He remained at Algiziras a few days, and offered several opportunities to O'Donnel the commandant of the Royalists, then at St. Roque, to attack him, but to no effect. He then moved off towards the

Isla again. O'Donnel took up his position at Medina Sidona. On the 14th inst. Riego returned, and took possession of St. Roque (six miles from Gibralter) with his party. In the afternoon they marched a body of about 800 down to the lines, (one mile distant,) where were about 150 Royalists. Riego's party stopped about 500 yds. distant, and sent in a flag to the lines. The Royal troops were then drawn up; but whether to fight or run away, *yo no se!* After an hour's conference the Revolutionists returned to St. Roque, and the next morning, 15th inst. they marched off towards Malaga. The conduct of the Revolutionists, (or Nationalists, as they are called,) thus far has been marked with mildness & forbearance towards private property and individuals. There is a report in town this morning, which states that O'Donnel came up with Riego, near Marvilla, and has given battle, the result of which was a total defeat of the Revolutionists. This action is said to have been fought yesterday. This is doubtful; if true, 'tis probable the whole undertaking will turn out a borrachua; for, in the present state, as a little success will be attended with the most favorable consequences, inspiring confidence, which is all they want, so, on the other hand, will a failure be attended with a fatal result to the enterprize.

If Riego could have reached Malaga, which is still probable, that city would immediately fall in with his views, and from thence a junction would be made with Catalonia, which, you know, is always in a ripe state for a row in favor of liberal principles. I will leave this unfinished till the last minute before the sailing of the Hope, and give you all we know here. There was a sortie made by the troops at Cadiz upon Riego, at the Isla, a few days ago, which was attended with considerable loss on the part of the Royalists, with desertions, &c. but we dont know all the particulars yet, or the truth of the whole.———

You would have been amused to have been at Algeziras and St. Roque, when Riego was there. The manners of the people were so unlike every thing I had seen before called 'Spanish,' that I scarcely could reconcile it to myself that I was in Spain among them. The Revolutionary troops, too, well fed and found in every respect, and the officers so genteel in their appearances and manners, that, but for their mustachios, I should have taken them for English troops.

The king has offered them all a full pardon if they will

return to their duty under him again——and not a man, thus far has accepted; and this looks favorable.

Since writing the above, two government vessels have arrived from Malaga, with a number of the public characters on board, having made their escape last night from that city just as Riego made his entry there. The reports I have given above are false —Riego's rear guard had a little skirmish with O'Donnel's party, near Estipona, and were successful. The Revolutionists met with little or no opposition in taking Malaga. The governor of that place met them with a party of troops a little on this side, but they would not stand a moment, they all fled—— and Malaga received Riego with open arms. This is a valuable acquisition to them, and there now appears but one opinion as to the final result of this enterprise.

The Constitution will be established, and though its principles admit the existance of a king, still, such is the feeling against Ferdinand, that he will not be the one selected. There will yet no doubt be a long contest, before things are reduced to quietness in Spain; and many a poor fellow will feel the length of the 'cuchillo'

You know enough of Spaniards, to render it unnecessary for me to explain further."

INTERCOURSE WITH THE INDIAN TRIBES.

The following regulations, in addition to those prescribed in the circular of the 3d of September, 1819, have adopted, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to govern the future distribution of the sum appropriated by Congress for the civilization of the Indians, among individuals or societies who have established, or contemplate establishing, schools for the education of Indian children, in conformity to the above mentioned circular, and who desire the co-operation of government.

The position selected for the establishment, a plan of the buildings contemplated, with an estimate of the costs, to be submitted to the Secretary of War, to be laid before the President.

Government will, if it has the means and approves of the arrangement, pay two-thirds of the expense of erecting the necessary buildings.

No part of the money to be advanced till after the buildings are commenced; & one-fourth to be reserved until they are completed. The payment to be made on the certificate of the Agent of Indian affairs, for the tribe or nation in which the establishment is located, as to the facts of the commencement

and completion of the buildings.

The President of the United States will contribute out of the annual appropiation, to each institution which may be approved of by him, a sum proportionate to the number of pupils belonging to each, regard being had to the necessary expense of the establishment, and the degree of success which has attended it.

No advance to be made except for the buildings till the school is in actual operation; of which fact, and the number of pupils belonging to it, the certificate of the superintendant or person having the principal control of the institution will be sufficient evidence.

A report will be annually made for each establishment on the 1st of October, of the number and names of the teachers and other persons belonging to it; the number of students; the number which have completed their course and left the institution, since the 1st day of October of the preceding year; the number entered, the amount of disbursments for the same period, and the value and description of property on hand; which report will be certified by the superintendent or person having the principal control of the establishment.

It is considered the duty of all persons who may be employed, or attached to any institution, not only to set a good example of sobriety, industry and honesty, but as far as practicable, to impress on the minds of the Indians the friendly and benevolent views of the government towards them, and the advantage of them in yielding to the policy of government, & co-operating with it in such measures as it may deem necessary for their civilization and happiness. A contrary course of conduct cannot fail to incur the displeasure of government, as it is impossible that the object which it has in view can be effected, and peace be habitually preserved, if the distrust of the Indians, as to its benevolent views should be excited

J. C. CALHOUN.

Department of War,
February 29, 1820.

BANKRUPT BILL.

Our readers will perceive, many of them with aching hearts, that a bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy, has been rejected in the Senate of the U. States. This important measure has not failed from the want of a full consideration: it has been maturely considered. Nor has it failed, we believe, because a majority of the Senate deem a bankrupt law

inexpedient. Some of the friends of the bill thought it best to unite what is called the *insolvent* system with what is technically termed the *bankrupt* system—that is, to apply the latter to merchants and traders only, and to extend the former to all other debtors of a certain amount with their own consent: these gentlemen, uniting to those who disapprove all legislation on the subject, succeeded in engrafting this feature on the bill. The union of the two principles, being deemed an insuperable objection with several of those who favor a strict and simple bankrupt act, they were converted into enemies to the bill, and formed with the opponents of both principles, a majority against it. The decided vote by which the bill has been lost in the Senate, will, in all probability, induce the House of Representatives to abandon the subject there, for the present session at least. The hearts of thousands of unfortunate men will sink within them when they shall hear of a decission which seems almost to seal their fate, and convert long cherished hope into dispair. We feel for them, as we trust we feel for the ditressed, in whatever condition of life.

National Intelligencer.

He is a Judus, that will get money by any thing. *Penn.*

COPY OF A LETTER

From Charles Pickney, to the Editor of the Charlestown City Gaz. dated

CONGRESS HALL,

March 2, 1820—8 o'clock at night.

Dear Sir—I hasten to inform you, that this moment we have carried the question to admit Missouri and all Louisiana, to the southward of 36d. 30m. free of the restriction of slavery, which will include Arkansaw and the Floridas, and give the Southern interest in a short time an addition of six and perhaps eight members in the Senate of the United States. It is considered here by the slave holding states as a great triumph. The votes were close, 90 to 86, produced by the seceding, and the absense of, a few moderate men from the north. To the north of 36 degrees 30 minutes, there is to be by the present Law, restriction, which you will see by the votes I voted against. But it is at present no moment; it is a vast tract only inhabited by savages & wild beasts, in which not a foot of Indian claim to soil is extinguished; and in which, according to the ideas prevalent, no Land Office will be opened for a great length of time.

With respect your obedient,

CHARLES PICKNEY.

THE CUMBERLAND ROAD.

Some interesting facts respecting this great national work will be found among the proceedings of Congress. We are truly surprised at the project of exacting a toll upon it, with the establishment of a regiment of gate-keepers, in the service of the United States. We cannot believe that this noble work, designed for the interesting purpose of drawing the western states *nearer* to those on the sea-board, will be disgraced by two-penny collections of toll, at every ten miles of the road. Provision ought to be made to keep it in repair; and perhaps, as, for the patriotic purpose just stated, the general government has made the improvement, those who are immediately benefited by it, ought to contribute enough to keep it in order——but no more; and that also in the least troublesome or oppressive manner: not by ten-mile-toll gates, the keepers of which would eat up the greater part of their receipts, and leave little, if any thing, for repairs. If national works are to be managed on the principal now proposed to be applied to the Cumberland road, we do not wish to hear of any more of them. But there are many *specialities* belonging to this improvement, which we have neither time nor room to notice just now. *Niles.*

PROCEEDINGS IN *CONGRESS.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

March 20.

Storrs, from the committee on roads and canals, reported a bill to authorize the the erection of toll houses, gates and turn pikes on the national road, leading from Cumberland in the state of Maryland, to the river Ohio, and fixing the rate of toll thereon. The gates are not to exceed 12, nor to be less than 6, and to be erected at a distance, of not less than ten miles from each other. The toll at each gate is proposed to be as follows:—for each score of sheep or swine, six cects; for each score of cattle, twelve cents; for every charriot, coach, coachee or pheaton, twenty five cents; for every stage, waggon, or other four wheeled carriage for the conveyance of passengers, drawn by four horses, twelve cents; for every cart, sleigh, or sled, drawn by two oxen or horses, six cents; & for every additional horse or ox two cents; for every waggon drawn by two horses, eight cents; and for every additional horse, four cents; for each person and horse, six cents, for each chaise, sul-

ky, or other one horse waggon six cents.

This bill having been read, and its second reading being in due course proposed—— it was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole.

29.

Johnson, of Kentucky submitted the following resolution, for consideration :

Resolved, That the committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to enquire into the expediency of allowing to the said district, a delegate in Congress, upon a footing with the delegates from the several territorial governments.

It was laid on the table.

☞ The following resolutions were submitted by *Clay* [speaker] to the committee of the whole on the state of the union, on Tuesday last, and ordered to be printed—

1. Resolved, That the constitution of the U. S. vests in congress to dispose of the territory belonging to them, and that no treaty, purporting to alienate any portion thereof, is valid without the concurrence of congress.

2. Resolved, that the equivalent proposed to be given by Spain to the United States, in the treaty concluded between them, on the 22d day of February, 1819, for that part of Louisiana lying west of the Sabine, was inadequate; and that it would be inexpedient to make a transfer thereof to any foreign power, or to renew the aforesaid treaty.

FRANCE.

It is stated that four of the ministry have been imprisoned as accessary to the assassination of the duke of Berri.

SPAIN.

On the 16th of February, intelligence was received at Gibralter, that the revolutionists were in possession of Algeziras and St. Roque and were advancing on Malaga. Their army amounted to 21,000 men, well disciplined, and who conduct themselves with great moderation, injuring no one in person or property. They were welcomed every where with acclamations, and gathering strength every moment. The royal troops were joining them. They possess all the strong holds round Cadiz, and it was thought supplies of money, with an abundance of munitions and provisions. Several vessels of war had fallen into their hands at Carracas. They had released a number of persons who were imprisoned. *The revolutionary spirit seems to be general through Spain ! ! !* Some of the king's money had been captured by the patriots

at Algeziras. It is said they have entered Malaga without opposition.

Later. As late as the 17th of February, Cadiz was not possessed by the patriots—— among them is said to be a number of the nobility and priests.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The city of St. Juan de Pastos, only 140 miles north-east of Quito, was in possession of the *Columbian Republic.* It was believed that the whole province of Quito would soon be with the patriots.

The government of all the united provinces of Venezuela and New Granada, appears to be well estatablished, and all things appear to be going on prosperously. Agents were immediately to be sent to the United States and Europe, M. Torres is to be regular minister to the latter; but Dr. Zea and M. Salazar, both of distinguished talents, are daily expected to arrive in the former.

A letter from Buenos Ayres, dated 4th of Jan. says—

The British Admiral, sir *Thomas Hardy,* is now here with a squadron of *ten* Ships —viz. 2 of the line, 6 frigates and 2 sloops. The 74's are at Montevideo.

☞ Another account says that Hardy's squadron consists of *thirty four* vessels, all told.

AFRICA.

London, Jan. 8.

Accounts from Sierra Leone, dated Sept. 23, state that the Spanish commissioners were so ill from the climate, that no proceedings could take place on the vessels of that nation sent in—— and Portugal having appointed none, the commission, as far as relates to the slave-traders of that nation, remains a nullity to this very moment.—The Pheasant and Morgiana had sent in two vessels. The colony had been unhealthy: many lives were lost.

THE PROPOSED NEW TARIFF.

We intended to have published this week, the bill lately introduced into the house of representatives by Mr. Baldwin, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, to establish a new tariff. This bill seems to have been devised with great care, and in most respects comes up to the reasonable wishes of nearly every considerable class of manufacturers, and also effectually protects every product of agriculture which may be interfered with by importations from abroad, such as of cotton, sugar &c. The passage of this bill, together with those di-

ecting the prompt payment of duties, and for regulating sales at auction, would cover our country with smiles in less than six months.

Niles.

MAIL ROBBERIES!!

As the eastern Mail due at Baltimore, on Saturday last, the 25th ult. did not arrive in time, a suspicion was entertained that it had been robbed—and information was soon received that the horses employed in conveying it were found tied to a tree about three miles from the city. The mail is at present transported by a carriage prepared for the purpose, and not in stages—the general preference of travelling in the steam boats rendering the latter mode unprofitable to the contractors.

The alarm was instantly raised. Parties of patriotic citizens went out immediately, on the invitation of Mr. Skinner, the post master, to scour the country in all directions. The driver, mail and carriage were found about eight and a half miles from the city, in a thicket near the road, where a quantity of brush-wood had been laid to obstruct it. The driver was discovered with his arms extended and fastened to trees, *murdered*, by a bullet wound and two stabs in his breast!! The mail bag cut open and rifled, and the fragments of letters strewed upon the ground.

The situation of the horses indicated that the murderers and robbers had retired from the horrid deed towards Baltimore—heavy rewards were offered for the discovery of the wretches——every body was on the alert, for all were deeply interested in detecting the flagrant offenders; and, on the afternoon of the same day, two persons were arrested and committed to jail, charged with the murder and robbery. One of them named Perry Hutton, a native of Delaware, formerly a well known stage driver, who lately broke jail at Richmond where he had been confined for kidnapping; the other a certain Morris N. B. Hull, a native of New-York, passing for a doctor. On their persons was found more than 6000 dollars, and their trunks being examined, 10,000 dollars more were recovered, a considerable part in half notes. They are both young men about 26 years of age, and had arrived at Baltimore from New-York on the Tuesday preceding. Other persons were taken up on suspicion of being accomplices, but discharged. In the affair of the murder, Hutton and Hull maintained an obstinate silence. The belief is irresistable that the muurdered man, whose name was

John Heaps, knew Hutton, which caused his death.

The amount of money obtained by them most be conjectural—it is thought however, nearly all has been recovered. All the letters or parts of letters ascertained to be for the Baltimore office, which have come to hand, were delivered. The packets and letters intended for other offices, were forwarded to the general post office, for examination and distribution.

Poor Heaps, the murdered driver, was a foreigner who emigrated to the U. States about two years since. Having established a fair character and found the means of subsistance, he sent for his family, a wife and several children, who recently arrived ! ! The pistol was put so near to his breast, that his clothes were singed. A leather mask has been found near the spot at which he was killed. Measures have been taken to obtain some provision for his family.

P. S. The mail robbers, Hutton and Hull, have made a free confession of their guilt to judge Bland, of the United States district court. They agree in every thing but this, Hutton says they did not originally intend to kill the driver, the other declares that they did. Hull shot him, and Hutton, (as report says,) stabbed him to put him out of his misery, from the wound. The driver did not resist. The robbers assert that they had no accomplices, and that every dollar they obtained had been recovered. Their plans were laid in New-York.

Thus it is that the robbers of the mail are always detected, and it is to be hoped that such outrages on society will cease, from the certainty of punishment.

Niles

SAVANNAH.

The readers of the Philanthropist, have been informed of the difference between N. Y. and Savannah. The following is the reply of the Mayor of N. Y. to the communication of the Mayor of Savannah, on the return of the donation.

REPLY OF THE MAYOR OF

NEW-YORK.

New-York, March, 12, 1820.

Sir—It is incumbent on me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, with an extract from the proceedings of the council of Savannah, and the return of the contributions of this city, remitted to you for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Savannah.

It is not with less surprise than regret, that it is found that the wish expressed in the resolution I transmitted to you, has excited feelings so

opposite to those which were anticipated. I think it my duty to mention to you some facts which I trust will satisfy every one that bad motives have been most unjustly imputed to those concerned in this transaction on our part.

Immediately previous to the receipt of the circular of the Mayor of Savannah of the 13th of January last, the citizens of New York had contributed several thousand dollars for the relief of the sufferers by an extensive conflagration in the city of Schenectady. While the collections were making for the benefit of Savannah, a report was spread, and was at that time believed, though now ascertained to have been unfounded, that the money intended for the needy sufferers of Schenectady had been distributed among all who had property consumed by the fire in proportion to their respective lossess. It was readily perceived that a distribution on this principle might give the rich much and the poor little. It was also observed by many, that the circular of the mayor of Savannah of the 13th of January, seemed intended, by an eloquent display of the former advantages and splendor of the city, to ask aid for its restoration, rather than to awaken our sympathies for the distress of those who must have been left destitute by the late calamity——It must also be remarked, that certain resolutions, of the 27th January, of the committee of Savannah, had reached us, and their invitation to lot-holders who were in want of small sums to build, to call on the committee for aid, induced a general apprehension that the distribution would be made in Savannah on the principle which it was supposed had been adopted in Schenectady. These dispositions excited by these circumstances were so unfavorable to the collections, that many of the collectors gave assurances to doners, that they would endeavour to induce the committee to take measures which might prevent the donations from being disposed of contrary to the wish of the contributors. When the committee met, the resolution which has been the subject of such severe animadversion, was proposed, and unanimously passed without much reflection or consideration.

I must beg you to observe, that the resolution imposes no *restriction or condition*. The agents of the doners, in conformity with what they believed to be the desire of their constituents, merely presumed to express a *wish* as to the application of their donations.

THIS, Sir, is the origin of the resolution which has

so unexpectedly given offence. I can assure you it was not dictated by any spirit "imbibed and caught from higher authority." And I am very certain, that there is not a man that voted for it, who will not be astonished to find, by doing so, he has subjected himself to the charges of insulting the committee of Savannah and its citizens, of throwing a firebrand among them, and of being a traitor and demagogue, disposed to smile amidst havoc created by unprincipled ambition.

I do persuade myself, sir, that if, after due consideration and explanations, your citizens should understand your letter to me, and perceive the injurious imputations it conveys, they will think there is a severity in its language which even its eloquence cannot excuse.

I have called together the committee of which I was the agent in making the remittances to you. I sincerely hope they will adopt measures which may allay every feeling inconsistant with those sentiments which all Americans should cherish towards each other.

Please to receive assurances of the respect with which I have the honor to be, your obedient humble servant,

CADWALLADER D. COLDEN.

Thomas U. P. Charlton,

Mayor of Savannah.

IMPORTANT TOUR.

Detroit, March 3

We are informed that the Secretary of War has instructed Governor CASS, to proceed upon an exploring tour to the northwestern extremity of Lake Superior, and thence to the heads of the Mississippi, and by the way of Praire du Chien and Green Bay to Lake Michigan.

No part of the United States is less known than the country upon this route. We depend for our information respecting it, almost wholy on the reports of Indian traders. It is certainly time the important geographical and political questions connected with it were satisfactorily solved. It has long been known that large masses of virgin Copper are to be found in one of the streams that empty into Lake Superior on its southern shore. Those require to be fully examined, and the country should be purchased from the Indians for the benefit of the United States. Its mineralogical treasures could then be used for important national objects.

We are glad to see that Mr. Calhoun pursues, with zeal and ability, the necessary measures for obtaining a correct knowledge of this remote section of the country. He has probably carried into the war department the same o-

pinions which distinguished him in Congress, upon questions of internal improvement. With the same practical views of an enlightened statesman, he appears anxious to have our immense unsettled frontier explored, for purposes of general information, as well as for the accomplishment of objects more immediately connected with his department. An ignorance of the geography of their own country ought not to be the reproach of Americans.

We understand that the gentleman attached to this expedition, will leave here soon after the opening of the the navigation, in birch canoes. This mode of conveyance is not only the most economical, but it is also best adapted to the country, and will enable the tourists to explore, in their passages to Lake Superior, the American shore of Lake Huron, which, is perhaps, not better known than that of the former.

We are not yet informed who will accompany Governor Cass in his contemplated tour, but if he has the privilege of choosing his assitants, we shall, from a knowledge of his ability and enterprize, be sanguine in the expectation of seeing results from this expedition, both of a scientific and political nature, equal to, if not surpassing even those that will be produced by the one to the 'Yellow Stone.'

Gazette.

ACCOUNTS FROM ENGLAND state that a difference had arisen between George the IV, and his Ministry. This difference we are informed, arose from a wish strongly expressed on the part of the King, *to bring his Queen to trial*, which would have terminated in her conviction, *and consequent beheading on the scaffold!* The moment the ministry understood this, they sent in their resignations. The King, finding his cabinet and nation opposed to so sanguinary a procedure, abandoned it. It is said, however, he had positively declared he would not suffer her to be crowned with him. She was expected in England, and the opposition were making preparations to give her a splendid reception.

The Duke of Wellington is said to have lost the whole of his immense fortune at the gaming table. One of the winners was the Duke of Clarence, the other Lord Yarmouth.

The London Statesman asserts, that Louis XVIII. will not send any troops to the frontiers of Spain.

It is stated in an Irish paper, that Phillips the celebrated barrister, is about to enter into holy orders.

The Black peope in Brown County.

Those who have contributed articles of food or clothing for those people, are requested to forward the articles immediately——It is desired that the boat should descend the river from Warren on the 24th inst. Should this be found practicable, we shall notice it next week.

ED.

Public Sale.

TO BE SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on MONDAY the 15th of next month, at William Hopkins's tavern, in Mountpleasant, the personal property of WILLIAM L. READ Decd. consisting of one HORSE and GIGG, a BED and BEDDING, *Saddler's tools, Sadlery,* such as *Saddles, Bridles, &c. Plate, a Gold Watch; Carpeting, Bureau, Chairs, table, a rifle and shot Gun, a variety of BOOKS, a quantity of Meat,* and numerous other articles.

A CREDIT of Six months will be given for all sums over four dollars. Bonds with approved security will be required of the purchasers. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock and continue from day to day until the sale is completed.

Those who are indebted to the Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims, are desired to present them, attested according to law, previous to the 1st of April next.

WM. HAMILTON.
Administrator.

Ap. 15th 1820. n25 4t.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaing at the Post-Office in Mount Pleasant, Jefferson County, Ohio.

JOSEPH LARKIN, Joseph Shank, Thomas Wear, Thomas Alexander, Eliza, Marshal, Charles Lawson, Samuel Varney, Sarah Starr, Asa Cadwalader, Joseph Fawcett, Jordan Patterson, Jonathan Taylor, Walter Carr, Mary Seran, Isaac Masters, Stephen Shanks, Andrew Marshal, Rachel Walker care of John, David Crafford, Israel French, Edward Bennet, Reuben Wells, Sarah Eyres, Caleb Evans, Thomas Milson, Robert Mercer, James Magee, John Cheney, Daniel Peterson, Solomon King, Joseph Gill, George Mitchel, Samuel Miller, Henry Dixon, Thos. White, Andrew King, Samuel Fry, John Smith, Sarah Rice, James Mitchel, Benoni Penrose, Francis Cooper, Steen Lowry, Samuel Fergu-

son, Elizabeth Oxley, John Scott, Joseph Tomlinson, Thomas Emory, Ebenezer W. Brooks, James Alloway, Bradaway Thomson, James Lowry, George Worrel, William Cross, Simon Brown, James M'Cormick, Eli Matson, Thomas Reynolds, James Huchinson, Jas. M'Cune, John Pumphry, Jesse Burr.

James Judkins P. M.

3d mo. 31st 1820.

Public Sale.

TO BE SOLD, at Public Sale, on Seventh day the sixth of next month, at the late residence of James Steer Decd. in Belmont County, the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of

A STOCK

OF HORSES, COWS,

SHEEP AND HOGS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, & a number of other articles of property.

A CREDIT of Six months will be given for all sums over two dollars, on the purchasers' giving bonds with approved security. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

—ALSO—

A tract of 500 acres of

LAND,

lying on Sugar Creek, a branch of Paint, in Madison County, belonging to the same Estate, is offered for private sale. An undisputed title can be given: the land is of fine quality, and the tract would be divided to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Those who are indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have claims are desired to present them, attested according to law, previous to the 1st of the 3rd month next.

DAVID STEER

Executor.

4th mo. 8th 1820.

n24 4t.

Union Humane SOCIETY.

A SEMI-ANNUAL meeting of the UNION HUMANE SOCIETY, will be held at SMITHFIELD, on seventh day, the 15th of next month, at 10 o'clock A. M. HENRY CREW,

Secretary.

3d mo. 22d 1820.

n24 3t.

A JOURNEYMAN

Book-Binder.

A NEAT WORKMAN at the business is wanted at this Office. ED.

BOOKS.

THE EDITOR has just received, a valuable addition to his former stock of books, consisting of a large assortment of juvenile books, School Books, with a number of works of a religious character.

The Juvenile books are particularly interesting. The variety is great—The selections are made with care, and calculated to imbue the young mind with just sentiments and produce a taste for useful knowlege. Cheapness is an additional recommendation: thus parents can gratify and improve the minds of their children—and at little cost.

SLATE.

IT is believed that an extensive and valuable SLATE quarry has been discovered in the vicinity of this place. The proprietor wishes to employ a person acquainted with the business, to open and ascertain the quality of the quarry this spring.

Application to be made at this Office. ***EDITOR.***

Job Printing,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS *Office.*

SUBSCRIBERS to the Philanthropist below Zanesville, are requested to make their remittances to CALEB HARVEY, Wilmington, Clinton County Ohio.

This arrangement is made to accommodate my western patrons as the money of what are considered good Western Banks will be recd. by C Harvey but I could not receive it here.

E. BATES.

TERMS.

THE PHILANTHROPIST will be published every seventh day of the week, on a sheet of medium size, at $2 per annum, payable half yearly in advance, or $2,50 at the end of the year.

A failure, on the part of subscribers, to notify of a discontinuance previously to the termination of the year, will be regarded as a new engagement.

The paper will be continued at the option of the Editor to those who may be in arrears at the end of the time subscribed for.

Communications addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

Postage to individuals is trifling but the aggregate amount to the Editor is very sensibly felt: he must therefore rigidly adhere to the rule, of not attending to letters on which the postage shall not be paid.

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